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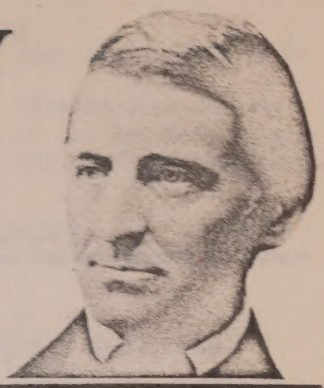
THE EMERSON SOCIETY QUARTERLY



PUBLISHED FOUR TIMES A YEAR BY THE EMERSON SOCIETY, BOX 1080 HARTFORD 1, CONNECTICUT, AND EDITED FOR THE SOCIETY BY KENNETH WALTER CAMERON. ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP $2.00

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NUMBER 3 II QUARTER, 1956

Opening Pandora's Box

SOME COLLECTIONS OF EMERSON MANUSCRIPTS

By the Editor

Through the courtesy of the following librarians d curators, we are permitted to bring to our read- 's an inventory of several significant research nters, hoping to have the cooperation of others the near future. (We should like especially to ar from private collectors of Emersoniana.)

ROBERT W. HILL — FRED B. BLOOMHARDT
DONALD C. GALLUP — DAVID C. MEARNS
HERBERT CAHOON — HERBERT C. SCHULZ
TYRUS G. HARMSEN — FREDERICK R. GOFF
RICHARD T. MORRIS

BUFFALO AND ERIE COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
Lafayette Square, Buffalo 3, N.Y.

gned MS. of Representative Men: Seven Lectures, ven to the former Buffalo Library in 1887 by mes Fraser Gluck. The MS. is made up of the in- alments originally sent to the press. These were reserved by Francis H. Underwood while in the em- oy of the publishers, Messrs. Phillips, Sampson Co., between 1853 and 1859. The following note Mrs. Elmendorf appears in the Catalogue of the luck Collection: "The manuscript shows traces of he author's habits of composition, for nearly ev- y page is scored and interlined with changes. hole paragraphs, whole pages in some cases, are cored out, sometimes to appear again in another onnection, sometimes to be rejected entirely. The ltered paging shows plainly the expansion of thought s the subject was longer considered. The two earli- st essays are much more added to than the later nes." MS. size: about 10" x 8", with a number f pages written on only one side. One of the ew important book MSS. located away from Harvard.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, Washington 25, D.C.

anton Marble Papers
1855, Sept. 21. Emerson to Kennard, Bigelow, Brothers and Harned.

ancroft-Bliss Collection, Bliss Deposit
[1852], Mar. 28. Emerson to Mrs. Bancroft.
1864, Mar. 14. Emerson to Alexander Bliss.

liver Wendell Holmes Papers
[ ] "April". Emerson to Holmes.
[ ] "1 April". Emerson to Holmes.

Personal Papers Miscellaneous
1862, May 30. Emerson to William G. Bryan.
1822, Apr. 27. Emerson to William Withington.
1822, July 27. Emerson to William Withington.
1822, Nov. 21. Emerson to William Withington.
1823, Jan. 29. Emerson to William Withington.

Walt Whitman Papers
1855, July 21. Emerson to Whitman. Broadside.

Harper's Magazine Collection
1874, Mar. 12. H. M. Alden to Emerson.
1874, Mar. 19. H. M. Alden to Emerson.

Facsimiles
[ ] Facsimile of a stanza of verse by Emerson.

Autographs
1843, Apr. 30. Facsimile of last paragraph of letter from Emerson to Charles Stearns Wheeler. Also printed text of entire letter.

H. C. Ingersoll Papers
1858, May 11. Emerson to Mrs. Henrietta Crosby Ingersoll.
1868, Nov. 24. Emerson to the same.

Fields and Garrison Collection
[1877], Apr. 9. Emerson to Mrs. Annie Adams Field.

George Frederick Holmes Papers
1876, July 2. Emerson to G. F. Holmes.

Ainsworth Rand Spofford Papers
1850, May 7. Emerson to Spofford.
1851, May 23. Emerson to Spofford.
1852, Mar. 15. Emerson to Spofford.
1852, Sept. 30. Emerson to Spofford.
1852, Oct. 19. Emerson to Spofford.
1852, Oct. 29. Emerson to Spofford.
1857, Mar. 21. Emerson to Spofford.
1858, July 6. Emerson to Spofford.

Emerson, Ralph Waldo
1863, Apr. 16. Emerson to Foster [Acdr. E 251, pt. 4 (Ac. 7455, pt. 1)].
1862, June 1. Emerson to J. M. Forbes. [Acdr. 1471 (Ac. 8989)].

Poetry Collection
1870, Jan. 23. Emerson to Thomas Carlyle. Draft. Ac. 8412.
[1870?, Oct. 15]. Emerson to Carlyle. Fragment of draft. Ac. 8412.
1840, Oct. 5. Emerson to Eliza T. Clapp. Acdr. B867.
[1841], Feb. 8. Emerson to Eliza T. Clapp. "
[1842], Feb. 23. Emerson to Eliza T. Clapp. "
1903. Volume of newspaper clippings from the R.W.E. Centenary. A number of the Boston Advertiser.

John D. Batchelder Collection
[1862, Dec. 8]. Rough draft of a portion of Emerson's letter to Carlyle. 4pp. on 1 l.
"Sleep" (a four-line verse).
"The Sea" (a four-line verse, signed and dated Staten Island, 20 May 1857.
"Sacrifice" (a four-line verse, signed and dated Concord, September, 1867.

George Washburn Smalley Papers
His letters ranging from 1895 to 1902, in which he makes reference to Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Walt Whitman Papers [See also preceding page.]
MS. in which W.W. comments upon the poetry of Ralph Waldo Emerson.

The Library of Congress has located no Emerson letters in the library of the late Associate Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes.)

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street, New York 18, N.Y.

[Manuscript Division Only. The Berg Collection will be analyzed in a forthcoming issue.]

Miscellaneous Papers (Emerson Folder)
1856, Oct. 14. A.L.S. to [?]. 4pp.
[1836], Aug. 15. A.L.S. to Robert C. Winthrop. 1p. Photocopy.
1845, Aug. 14. A.L.S. to the Rev. President Olin.
1854, Oct. 18. A.L.S. to Mr. Haskell. 1p.
1869, July 26. A.L.S. to Mr. Clark. 1p. (negative photostat of the original, which, in 1933, was owned by Leslie B. Cooper.)
[ ], Apr. 6. A.L.S. to J. T. Fields. 2pp. (Removed from a Library copy of English Traits.)
MS. list to Osgood. 3pp. List of names of persons meant to be presented copies of Conduct of Life.
MS. signed. (four-line verse, beginning, "Night dreams trace on Memory's Wall." (Removed from Library copy of May Day).
Cross-reference slips to the following items relating to Emerson:
A. B. Proctor to [?], inviting to a farewell dinner in honor of Emerson at departure from England. (Miscellaneous Papers: Proctor)
F. B. Sanborn to D. A. Wells (Wells Papers)
R. H. Dana to E. A. Duyckinck (Duyckinck Literary Correspondence)
Ellen T. Emerson to Julia Dunn (Dunn Diary)
About 14 clippings and tear-sheets of Emerson items in sales catalogues.
Envelope of about 25 tear-sheets of biographical sketches and reviews of Emerson's works, mainly contemporary.)

Duyckinck Collection: Literary Correspondence
1845-1857 5 letters of R.W.E. to E. A. Duyckinck
MS. [by E. A. Duyckinck?]. 7pp. Review of Emerson's Poems, Boston, 1847.
MS. signed "Teutonicus" (S. S. Haldeman), entitled "Mr. R. W. Emerson." 1p. written on the first leaf of an A.L.S. of S. S. Haldeman to "Gentlemen of The Literary World," [Feby., 1849].

Mary S. Harkness Collection: Historical MSS. Vols.
1855, Nov. 26. A.L.S. to Mr. Wharton. (v.2,p.62)

Alfred W. Anthony Collection
AMS. of "The Humble Bee," 4pp. signed [for R. H. Stoddard?]
1882, May 25 + 1p. note. (Description of Emerson's visit to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bray, Rosehill, Coventry, and his meeting with George Eliot there.

David McNeely Stauffer Collection
1844, Sept. 19. A.L.S. to James Munroe of James Munroe Co. 2pp.

YALE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, New Haven, Conn.

Collection of American Literature (Aldis Coll'n)
Parnassus (1875): 4p. of MS. copy for the printer, comprising part of pp. 7-8 and 281 of the printed text, and the section title.
1856, Oct. 19. A.L.S. to the Rev. W. R. Alger. 4p.
1849, May 11. A.L.S. to H. G. O. Blake. 3p.
1871, Mar. 15. A.L.S. to Mrs. A. C. L. Botta. 2p.
[1875?], Dec. 7. A.L.S. to the Same. 4p.
1859, Aug. 25. A.N.S. to Calvin G. Child. 2p.
1855, Nov. 11. A.L.S. to Lydia Maria Child. 4p.+env.
1851, Apr. 14. A.L.S. to Mrs. Drury. 4p.
1837, June 24. A.L.S. to J. S. Dwight. 2p.
1850, Dec. 22. A.L.S. to A. W. Harvey. 3p.
1857, Oct. 23. A.L.S. to James Jackson Jarves. 4p.
[ ], Dec. 30. A.L. in third person to Mrs. Lander. 1p.
1877, Feb. 17. A.L.S. to W. J. Linton, 1p.
1860, Nov. 29. A.L.S. to Bessie Pedder. 1p.
[ ], July 15. A.L.S. to W. S. Robinson. 3p.
1865, Mar. 7. A.L.S. to Charles Upham Shepard. 8p.
1832, Feb. 1. A.L.S. (copy in unidentified hand) to Elizabeth W. Tucker.
1841, Mar. 12. A.L.S. to an unidentified correspondent. 1p.

Rare Book Room
1869, Sept. 21. A.L.S. to W. J. Linton. 4p.

Speck Collection
1840, Apr. 21. A.L.S. to Thomas Carlyle. 8p.

HENRY E. HUNTINGTON LIBRARY AND ART GALLERY, San Marino 9, California.

Manuscripts (Exclusive of Letters)

"Astraea" A.MS. 2p. 4to.	HM 7626
"Berrying" A.MS. 1p. 4to.	HM 7625
"Culture" A.MS. 1p. 4to.	HM 1216
"Étiene de la Boéce" A.MS. 1p. 4to.	HM 7623
"Fate" A.MS. 3p. 4to.	HM 7627
[Fragment of a MS.:] "The time to come will show us the influence of the American spirit..." A.MS. 1 leaf 4to.	HM 15610
"Merlin" A.MS. 2p. 4to.	HM 7624
"My Garden" A.MS. 4p. 4to.	Uncat.
"Quotation and Originality" A.MS. 84p. 4to.	Uncat.
"Thoreau" A.MS. 208p. 4to.	HM 187
"To Rhea" A.MS. 4p. 4to.	HM 7628
"Uriel" A.MS. 3p. fol.	HM 7629
"The Visit" A.MS. 2p. 4to.	HM 7630

Letters

1828, Aug. 1.	John Farmer	HM 11177
1835, Aug. 31.	Lemuel Shattuck	Uncat.

1835, Sept. 17.	Lemuel Shattuck	HM 8383
1835, Sept. 27	Lemuel Shattuck	HM 8404
1836, Aug. 15	B. B. Thatcher	HM 11179
1836, Oct. 24	B. B. Thatcher	HM 11178
1837, June 3	John S. Dwight	HM 7320
[ ], Mar. 14	Reed & Cutler	HM 25256
1843, Dec. 4	Moses George Thomas	HM 25502
c. 1843	Sophia...Hawthorne	HM 2622
c. 1845	Henry D. Thoreau	HM 7321
1849, May 16	Unknown [Deals with Town and Country Club]	HM 11066
1850, Mar. 22	Unknown [Re. address on the Superlative]	HM 11180
1853, Apr. 26	Robert Carter	HM 11181
1856, Apr. 7	M. Alger	HM 11182
1857, Oct. 9	James T. Fields	HM 11187
1857, Dec. 21	M. Alger	HM 11183
1858, June 3	Mr. Underwood	HM 11184
1864, July 18	T. W. Higginson	HM 11065
1865, Dec. 29	Mrs. Botta	HM 11189
1866, May 28	Mrs. Botta	HM 11190
1866, Oct. 1	John Levy	HM 8953
1868, Apr. 9	Mrs. Botta	HM 11191
1868, Apr. 13	Mrs. Botta	HM 11185
1868, May 3	George W. Green	HM 11188
c. 1868, Nov. 14	Annie...Fields	FI 5077
1868, Dec. 23	Mrs. Botta	HM 11192
1869, Mar. 16	Mrs. Botta	HM 11193
1869, Nov. 30	Mrs. Botta	HM 11194
1870, Nov. 13	F. B. Sanborn	HM 11186
1870, Dec. 8	Mrs. Botta	HM 11195
c.1870, Dec. 10	Mrs. Botta	HM 11196
1872, Aug. 1	Mrs. Botta	HM 11197
1863-1872 (34 pieces)	James T. Fields + Annie Fields + Ticknor & Fields	FI 1357-1390

THE PIERPONT MORGAN LIBRARY, 33 East 36th Street, New York 16, N.Y.

Autographed speeches delivered at the John Brown Relief and Memorial Meetings, 1859-1860. Includes a draft of Emerson's address at the meeting held at Tremont Temple, 18 November, 1859, 25pp. Also Address at the meeting held at Salem, Mass., 6 January, 1860, 21pp. [i.e., 18pp.]. (Both of these have been printed in James Redpath, Echoes of Harper's Ferry, Boston, 1860, pp. 67-71, 119-122.) Notes on John Brown, passages from his writings, and selections from other writers, partly in Emerson's hand.

"Behavior" A.MS. of lecture No. V in Conduct of Life. 135pp.

"Considerations by the Way" A.MS. of lecture No. VII in Conduct of Life. 161 [i.e., 131]pp.

"Conversations with H. D. Thoreau and Ellery Channing and other Notes" A.MS. Contains some apparently unpublished poems by Emerson in the autograph of Channing. 30ff.

"Days" A.MS. A copy signed and presented to Mrs. James T. Fields. 1p.

"Eloquence" A.MS. of address delivered 3 Dec., 1867. Published in the Atlantic Monthly, September, 1858, and in Society and Solitude, 1870. 122 [i.e., 127]pp.

"Hymn sung at the completion of the Concord Monument, 19 April 1836 [1837]" A.MS. copy of the poem, signed and presented to Mrs. James T. Fields. 1p.

"The Progress of Culture" A.MS. signed, dated 17 July. An outline of the speech given by Emerson on Phi Beta Kappa day at Harvard University in 1867. Later published in Letters and Social Aims, 1876. 10pp.

"Remarks at the Kansas Relief Meeting in Cambridge, Wednesday Evening [September 10, 1856]." A.MS. 39pp.

"The Titmouse" Autograph poem signed. 6pp.

Autograph poem, signed, beginning, "Ever the poet from the land," dated Concord, January, 1860. 4 lines.

Autograph copy of 22 lines from the early portion of Chaucer's The Doctor's Tale, headed: "Virginia? Nature? which title." 1p.

Autograph Letters Signed, To:		Rusk:
[1836], April 30	David Holmes (?)	2.14
1838, May 2.	Recommending Thoreau as teacher	2.154
1843, May 21	Thoreau	3.175
1848, July 11	Henry Sutton (?)	4.99
1850, [Mar.] 6	George Gordon P-----	4.181
1850, March 11	Thoreau	4.183
1852, Feb. 21	Edwin Rice	4.278
1854, Jan. 1	Thoreau	4.413
[1859] May 25	Dr. Francis	5.147
1867, Nov. 5	Concerning name and date of his lecture "Eloquence."	5.534

(For holdings of the Morgan Library in MS. of other American literary figures see P M L A, February, 1952, pp. 24-32.)

CONCORD FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, Concord, Mass.

"Culture". Draft of this essay. 76 leaves. Bound.

About the Mann Herbarium---a statement of its establishment and list of first subscribers.

Deed of land transferred from Emerson to Robert Carter.

Letter to Thaddeus Blood, July 30, 1835.

Letter to Dr. Jarvis, returning $10 overpaid him.

Letter to N. W. Coffin, Aug. 26, 1845. Will consider proposition to lecture to Lyceum.

22 letters to Charles King Newcomb, Mar. 18, 1842 to July 25, 1848, on various subjects.

Letter to editor of The Commonwealth. Is vexed at the report of his lectures.

Letter to E. R. Hoar, 1867. Lists donors to the Herbarium Fund.

SECOND CHURCH, Boston, Massachusetts.

Its papers are now on deposit in the Massachusetts Historical Society. Permission to consult them must be secured from Frederick P. Pond, Esq., historian of the Second Church in Boston. His address: 4 Lindbergh Road, Marblehead, Mass.

SOME EMERSON LETTERS---UNGATHERED AND MIGRANT By the Editor

1] Letter owned by Prof. Samuel French Morse, rinity College, Hartford 6, Conn.

2] A.L.S., Concord, Saturday, n.y., 1p. "Please ell the chorister that I will read either 44 or 8 of the Hymns I think I have no other reading." tem 119, Catalogue 205, Carnegie Book Shop, New ork 22, N.Y.

3] A.L.S., Concord, Nov. 1, n.y., 3pp. To Mr. udley. "You shall, if you please, announce for y subject, "The Reformer." If Mrs Emerson is well nough to accompany me, I know she will be glad nough...." Item 145, Catalogue 203, Oct., 1955, arnegie Book Shop.

4] A.L.S., Concord, April 13, [18]75. To Wendell hillips urging him to be the orator of the day in elebrating the 100th anniversary of Lexington and oncord. "...you refused Lexington...and now as we ount our references, we wish--I wish--all our friends ish that you should come & make your voice heard at he public dinner.... I...shall most gladly receive ou, with Curtis, & Lowell, (& Whittier, though he s silent to this day,) at my house...." Item 144, at. 203, Oct., 1955, Carnegie Book Shop.

5] A.L.S., Concord, December 19, 1855. To Mr. Wharon. About a lecture tour. 2pp. 12mo. Item 80, ist 46, January, 1956, Robert K. Black, 109 Lorraine Avenue, Upper Montclair, N.J.

6] A.L.S., Fond Du Lac, Wisconsin, Feb. 6, 1867. oncerning a lecture tour and a mix-up in his itinrary and forwarding address. Significantly he loses: "Rev. Mr. Brooks of Hamilton College--is I earn from Miss Carr at Wisconsin University--the econd Thoreau, who, she thinks, is fit to edit the Field Notes' of the first. Him I have not yet een." Item 81, List 46, Robert K. Black.

7] A.L.S., 5 March 1830. To George Bond. Regarding contributions from the Second Church in Boston o the Society for the Promotion of Theological ducation. In Harvard University Archives, UAV. 27.3 (1816-1830). (Called to my attention by Prof. onrad Wright.)

8] A.L.S., Concord, May 1, 1862. 3pp. Inserted n the following work, listed for sale at Goodpeed's (The Month, April, 1954):

> The **Rich Men of Massachusetts:** containing a statement of the reputed wealth of about 1500 persons, with brief sketches of more than 1000 characters. By A. Forbes & J. W. Greene. ½ mor. Boston, 1851. $50.00
>
> Desirable copy of an entertaining work, extra-illustrated by the insertion of 50 portraits & 9 autograph letters. Among the latter is a 3-page A.L.S. by Ralph Waldo Emerson, written at Concord, May 1, 1862. He is here rated as worth $50,000, gained, as the biographical note states, "Partly by marriage. Author & public lecturer. . . . A benevolent man."
>
> Many of the biographical comments are amusing & enlightening. Though scandalous remarks are avoided, the authors make no bones about the fact that many of their well-heeled subjects "started very poor."

9] A.L.S., Syracuse, February 26, 1855. To "My ear Mrs. Drury." Regrets that train connection ill not permit him to come to Canandaigua. "You ill care the less for my defeat, that the new chapter which I meant to read you tonight, is not quite eady, & I decided this morning to bring you somehing else...." Item 132, Cat. 187 (Mar., 1954), arnegie Book Shop.

[10] A letter from R.W.E. was read to the Massachusetts Historical Society on July 13, 1871. Written between June 16 and July 13.

[11] A.L.S., Concord, February 10, 1871. To Mrs. A. T. Gardner, explaining that in his rush to catch the Great Western for Detroit could not send her the lines she wished. "...on arriving in Detroit, actually wrote out some lines of the little poem I send you to-day;---when my memory failed me in one line, & the paper was burned...." 3pp. Item 120, Catalogue 182 (Oct., 1953), Carnegie Book Shop.

[12] ELLEN EMERSON: A.L.S., Concord, Jan. 21, 1898. To Mr. Gordon. Genealogical information about the Emerson family. (Emily Driscoll, Sept., 1953, 128)

[13] A.L.S., Concord, Nov. 16, 1874. To W. R. Thayer. 1p. 8vo. Inviting the Harvard professor with his wife and his children to take dinner with the Emersons on Thanksgiving Day at two o'clock. (Item 129, Cat. of Emily Driscoll, 542-5th Ave., N.Y.36. Sept., 1953.) "Sophie, & your children"

[14] A.L.S., Concord, 11 May 1861, to Thoreau. A note of introduction, now in the Concord Antiquarian Society, Concord, Mass.

[15] WASHINGTON C. ALLEN to R.W.E., Jan. 15, 1845. A copy of this note in the Concord Antiquarian Society.

[16] A.L.S., Indianapolis, January 23, 1863. To E. G. Dudley. 3pp. 8vo. A good letter in regard to lecture engagements, requesting Dudley to put forward a date so that he can fulfil an obligation in Pittsburgh on his way east. Item 107, List 33 (May, 1953): Robert K. Black, 125 Edgemont Road, Upper Montclair, N.J.

[17] A.L.S., Concord, Nov. 11, n.y., to Mrs. Higginson. Written at the end of a 2 1/2 pp. biographical sketch of Horatio Greenough possibly by an amanuensis. At the end Emerson has written his own impression of Greenough. Item 117, Cat. 155, Carnegie Book Shop.

[18] A.L.S., Concord, June 26, 1854. 4pp. To C. L. Bruce. Contains a reference to his activities regarding the newly passed Kansas-Nebraska Act. "You have much reason to be surprised at my delay in replying to your note. But there was to be an [sic] Nebraska Indignation meeting here, & I,---of all men---was put forward to collect the materials.... But I hate to hear that you are going away, now, when every true hearted American abroad ought to come home & defend freedom here." Item 153, Cat. 178 (April, 1953), Carnegie Book Shop.

[19] A.L.S., Concord, Sept. 18, 1855. 3pp. To G. F. Talbot. A warm and friendly letter. "... but for a year or two I have talked of a printing in November, which, I fear, the poor bookseller will hold the poor author to, this fall, without fail. And, unless I can up better speed than ever I did in like plight before, the two projects will not be compatible...." [English Traits]. Item 61, List 24, Robert K. Black.

[20] A.L.S., 4pp. Detroit, Jan. 31, 1854. To Edward Bangs, reminding him that he is "booked in the registers of the Concord Lyceum as the lecturer

f r the evening of the 22 February," and inviting h n to visit. Item 75, List 41, Robert K. Black (an., 1955).

[1] A.Document, Signed. 1p. Boston, March 7, 1862, t Ticknor & Fields. Receipt for $200 "for paper on A erican Civilization." Item 76, List 41, Robert K Black (Jan., 1955).

[2] A.L.S., [New York], Astor House, 14 March, ny. To Mr. Ricord. "I think you may depend on me a Newark, next Friday Evening, since you say that i the best for you, and I will bring you the lecture on 'England,' if you choose it. Mr. Marcus Spring, however, who heard my lecture tonight on 'atural Aristocracy,' chooses that for me to read a Brooklyn. Please to say to Mr. Kinney, with my respects, that I shall certainly accept his hospitable summons. With great regard, Your obedient Servant, R. W. EMERSON." Item 56, List 1,026 (Aug., 146), George A. Van Nosdall, 126 E. 123rd St., New York City 35.

[3] A.L.S., Concord, Dec. 2, 1851. 2pp. On the reverse of the MS. is a note: "Emerson's letter cnt'g his opin'n of Bale's poems." Emerson states i part: "I think the writer successful where our erican poets are prone to fall... I heartily sh he may concentrate his genius to resist the ti-poetic influences of Massachusetts...." Item 8, Cat. 146, Carnegie Book Shop.

[4] A.L.S., Concord, 6th June, 1852. 2pp. To W. F. Synge. 8vo.

Concord, 6th June, 1852, enclosing an Autograph Document aring the signatures of W. H. Prescott, Henry W. Longfellow, Sr. gassiz, C. C. Felton, Geo. Ticknor, O. W. Holmes, Edward Everett, P. Whipple, Charles Sprague, Geo. S. Hillard, Andrews Norton, thaniel Hawthorne, R. W. Emerson. 3½ pp., 8vo. The document ds:—

"The undersigned, believing that both equity and national unity require, that British authors should be protected in the property of their works in this country in a degree equivalent to that in which American authors are now protected in the property of their works in Great Britain; and believing, that the interests of American literature dictate the same policy; pray, that such measures may be taken, either by treaty, or by an Act, as shall secure that end."

em 1168, Cat. 741 (1944). Maggs Bros., Ltd.

[5] A.L.S., Concord, 2nd October, 1852. 2 1/2 pp. Henry A. Bright, sending some letters. Item 70, Cat. 741 (1944). Maggs Bros., Ltd.

[6] A.L.S., Concord, Nov. 5, 1855. 3pp. About 135 rds. To Mr. Fiske regarding a lecture tour. id in a copy of Letters and Social Aims, Boston, 76. Item 154, Cat. 2, Estate of the Late Gabriel lls.

[7] A.L.S., Belvedere, Ill., Jan. 7, 1856. Concerns his lecture tour and suggests a date for speaking at Cleveland. 2pp. Item 204, Swann Auction lleries Sale 98, 1st Session.

[8] A.L.S., Concord, 4 Sept., 1856. To Mr. Phillips, asking for an account.

[9] A.L.S., Concord, 4 Sept., 1856. To Mr. Howland. 2pp. Accepting an invitation to come to nn, and setting a tentative date. Item 77, Sale , Swann Auction Galleries. Purchased by B. J. yer, 45 East 50th Street, N.Y.C.

[10] A.L.S., Concord, Dec. 31, 1856. 2pp. To Mr. endell?] Phillips. "You said in the Street that you come to us next week. I find on my calendar your name marked for 14 January.... Mr. Gilman is coming for the 7th.... he was engaged since you were & on the belief that you came on the 14th. I hope it is right." Item A1460. The Collector, p. 202.

[31] A.L.S., Concord, Mass., 7th April, 1857. 3pp. To Dr. Rother. Concerns a list of books on art. Item 78, Cat. 97 (1947), Percy J. Dobell.

[32] A.L.S., Concord, June 14, n.y. 2pp. To Mr. Dudley, saying that Mrs. Emerson felt so well that they would accept the Dudleys' invitation to spend the week end with them. Item E556, The Collector.

[33] A.L.S., Concord, April 30, [1870?]. To J. T. Fields, saying that he cannot come to the city. "...I am sorry to miss the Club but had promised Mr Eliot to take my part in this committee at College. Item J1620, The Collector.

[34] A.L.S., Concord, Jan. 26, 1871, to Richard Webb. 4pp.

Requesting his aid in getting a good Dublin lawyer, on behalf of the son of his wife's sister, Mrs. Charles Brown. The father had wandered over Europe "engaged, I think, in some kind of brokerage. . .he was a man of solitary habits, & though affectionate was habitually silent in his correspondence with his family in regard to his affairs. . .confide our little affair to some judicious person in Dublin, who can ascertain the facts of Mr. Brown's debts & assets, both very modest, it is probable. . . if there are only debts, Emerson himself "shall endeavor to aid him, if necessary, in their discharge."

Item 28, American Book Auction Sale 159 (Jan. 13, 1950).

[35] A.L.S., Concord, 26 February, 1871. 3pp. To J. J. Leighton, condoling with him on the death of his brother, Robert, to whose poems he refers.

". . . . I admired the purity & manliness of his thought & the deeply moral tone which dictated every verse. I did not know what years he had, or how long he had been in training for the attainment of such skill as a writer, but I could not help wishing a large audience & every genial help to a poet who stooped never from the truth & dignity of his thought." &c.

Item 1030, Cat. 767 (1947). Maggs Bros., Ltd.

[36] A.N.S., December 25, 1875. "Thomas Carlyle, Esqre with affectionate regards of R. W. Emerson. December 25, 1875." [On small sheet of paper.] Item 89, Cat. 106 (1949), Percy Dobell & Son.

[37] A.L.S., Concord, 13 Feb. 1877. Inserted in a copy of Nature, 1836:

77. [EMERSON, RALPH WALDO]. Nature. 12mo, original brown cloth, in half morocco case, (slightly foxed on a few pages). Boston, 1836. $35.00

First edition. Fine copy. (P. 94 correctly numbered.) With autograph letter signed inserted 13 Feb. 77 Concord, "Dear Sir. I sent you the Manuscript of my article for the North American Review. Mr. Rice desired to receive as soon as the 15th inst. It is important that I should receive *proofs* of it for correction, which I shall quickly return. With best hope for the new editor. R. W. Emerson."

[38] A.L.S., Concord, Aug. 27, 1847. 3pp. To Alexandre Vattemare, regarding the systematic international exchange of duplicates of books between libraries, which Vattemare originated, and to forward which he was in America at the time this letter was written. Emerson promises to send "two little books of mine---new editions of both being just about to appear." Item 52, List 36, Robert K. Black (Jan., 1954). See item 50 infra.

[39] A.L.S., Concord, June 13, 1851. 2 1/2 pp. To James Munroe & Co. Regards a book for which he has been asked to write a preface. This he de-

clines to do "for personal reasons; one is, that in the book, I find rather marked praise of my books." Emerson states that he finds it "even more readable than 'Friends in Council,' with the same eloquence & quiet domestic conversational tone." He urges its publication and agrees to "write a few prefatory lines without my name." Item 53, List 36, Robert K. Black (Jan., 1954).

[40] Apparently the second portion of an autograph letter to Helps, famous English historian. 4pp. Helps' name at the end. Deals with the Spanish language, intimacies, etc. Tells Helps that "Oxford Clough" is coming to America to spend some weeks with him. Item 48, Cat. 25, Bennett Book Studios (May, 1955).

[41] A.L.S., Concord, Nov. 18, 1864. 3 1/2 pp. To B. B. Wiley. "I fear Chicago is too busy to come to lectures.... I had, long time ago, your letter in which you sent an enclosure for Mr. Alcott and Miss Thoreau. I carried these to them, and they were gratefully received...." Item 136, Cat. 200, Carnegie Book Shop (May, 1955).

[42] A.L.S., Concord, 8 Decr. 1853. 4 pp. To Francis Hall outlining a lecture tour that will take him to Utica, Auburn, Palmyra, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, and Milwaukee. Item 137, Cat. 200, Carnegie Book Shop (May, 1955).

[43] A.L.S., Concord, Jan. 5, 1858. 3pp. To "Mr. Collins," about lecturing in Philadelphia. "I am sorry you do not fancy my title for my lecture, as I do. I please myself that when, one of these days, I get out a fine book to persuade all mankind that they are losers in as far as they have let go their holdings on the land or on the sea, & have become mere cockneys, without science & without poetry, I shall wish to say that I carried this doctrine first to Philadelphia, & convinced a whole Society of young men, or the best of them, that they must go as fast as they could, to West Chester County, or back to the Alleganies, & plant orchards, & recover their privileges!" He volunteers to change the title to "City Life & Country Life," and adds that he has other lectures to offer as well, but the one offered is the newest. Item n475, The Collector, May, 1955, Whole No. 747.

[44] A.L.S., Concord, Monday, Dec. 3, n.y. Partly stained. To Rev. James F. Clarke. He has heard that Clarke is to address them on Thursday of that week. "...it will add to my content, & that of my family, if you will spend the night with us." Item n476, The Collector, ut supra.

[45] Autograph Check Signed. Boston, July 3, 1873. Payable to Frank C. Browne for $40, on the Atlantic National Bank. Endorsed by Browne on verso. Item n477, The Collector, ut supra.

[46] A.L.S., Concord, April 17, 1839. 3 1/2 pp. To his cousin, Edward Washburn. Item 76, Swann Auction Galeries Sale 70. Purchased by B. J. Beyer, Esq., 45 E. 50th Street, N. Y. C.

A VERY FINE LONG LETTER, ALMOST AN ESSAY, ON THE READING OF PHILOSOPHY, THE TENDENCIES OF AMERICAN LIFE AND THE IMPORTANCE OF INDEPENDENT THOUGHT. "You must study the great books and the old books . . . and all the time you must keep them at arm's length & say to them,- Ye shall not dictate to me, I sit here to judge you."

Emerson commends his cousin's reading of the classic and the German philosophers, "for our American life will be sure to encroach on these studies which it doth hate and eradicate wherever it finds them as the farmers do peppergrass." The keeping of a Journal, however, is even more important. "The most transient thought that flits by as we are walking or working, and which we dismiss because it is our own, is often of more value to us than the finest suggestions of Plato or Goethe." A MOST UNUSUAL EMERSON LETTER.

[47] A.L.S., July 5, 1839. 2pp. To Elijah Ward, Secy., Mercantile Library Association, N.Y. Replying to an invitation to offer a series of lectures: "It would be very agreeable to me to read one or more lectures before your Association.... at present I do not like to promise anything...." Item A987, The Collector (N.Y., June, 1947).

[48] A.L.S., Concord, May 21, 1843. Inserted in

CARLYLE, Thomas. Past and present. 296pp. ¾ dark blue morocco, original wrappers bound in. Boston, 1843. $45.00

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION and first edition edited by Ralph Waldo Emerson. Top of title page bears signature of Solomon Lincoln. Tipped in is the following AUTOGRAPHED LETTER SIGNED BY R. W. EMERSON to R. C. Waterson.

"My dear Sir, Carlyle did not send his copy in his own handwriting but used an amanuensis. A page or two of soiled copy in his own hand however, were in the packquet,—and I send you the best fragment of this which remains to me. I am glad you like his book, which I think his best. Yours, R. W. Emerson. Concord, 21 May, 1843."

Item 127, Cat. 257, Barnes & Noble, Inc., N.Y.C.

[49] A.L.S., Concord, July 6, 1846. 1 p. A curious letter written to Mrs. Chapman in which he states that he is sending her "an account of what I attempted to say at Dedham" and that if "it should be too late, or, for any reason suppressed, "it will please me more." Item 129, Cat. 142 (1949), Carnegie Book Shop.

[50] A.L.S., Concord, Aug. 27, 1847 [See item 38 supra]. To Alexander Vattemare, commenting on some books that had been sent to him. "... The design is a good one, and for books printed by corporations, civil or academical, seems the most natural disposition of them. The scheme will attract me more the more it promises to a library here, the works of private authors in France, and vice versa.... The two little books of mine which I was to send you, are not quite ready--new editions of both being just about to appear." Item M695, The Collector, April, 1948, p. 87.

[51] A.L.S., Manchester, November 24, n.y. 3pp. Written during his tour of England. He thanks his correspondent for opening "all doors & all hearts," and refers to recent invitations. Item 205, Swann Auction Galleries Sale 98, Oct. 26. [See Letters, III, 341.]

[52] A.L.S., Higher Broughton, Manchester, Dec. 15, 1847. 3pp. To Miss Carpenter. "... I dare not yet say when I am likely to have the many privileges you so freely offer me at Bristol, perhaps not until I go to London, where I mean to be after a few weeks...." Item M696, The Collector, April, 1948, p. 87.

EMERSON'S EARLY USE OF THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA

By the Editor

In the recent edition of Indian Superstition, Emerson's poem for the Harvard College Exhibition of April 24, 1821, I called attention to his habit of researching in Dobson's--i.e., the first American edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica --and suggested that scholars give it greater attention in looking for sources of the early work. (See page 72.) New evidence appears in the letter found under the flooring in the Old Manse and now widely distributed in facsimile to visitors in Concord. I shall reproduce the document, tran-

scribe it, and reprint the article on Massillon from the Encyclopaedia,[1] scoring the pertinent passage, which helps supply one word and a mark of punctuation not clear in the surviving manuscript. Emerson was twelve years of age.

1 See the Encyclopaedia Britannica [commonly called "Dobson's Encyclopaedia"], (18 vols.), Philadelphia, 1798, sub nomine. A variation of the compliment of Louis XIV appears in The Cyclopaedia; or Universal Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Literature, ed. Abraham Rees, London, 1819. The anecdote also appears in Thomas Byerley and Joseph Clinton Robertson, compilers, Percy Anecdotes, (20 vols.) London, 1821-3, II, p. 17. [Volume 2 is devoted to "Eloquence."] Byerley and Robertson adopted the pseudonyms of "Reuben and Sholto Percy."

Boston February 28 1816

My dear Aunt, the sun has not yet illuminated the arch of Heaven nor begun to display his brilliant beams - this I suppose is the time to feel inspired and the the time I shall improve to write to you - Last night I read the character of Massillon in the Encyclopedia and some anecdotes of him which are not in the Life prefixed to his sermons and which if new will most likely be grateful to his Admirer

Upon preaching his first advent sermon at Versailles he received this Eulogium from the mouth of Louis XIV/ when I hear others preach I am well pleased with them; but when I hear you preach I am dissatisfied with myself. The first time he preached his famous sermon on the small number of the elect the whole audience were at a certain place of it seized with a sudden and violent emotion, and almost every person half rose from his seat by a kind of involuntary movement.

But night with sable wing approaches and compels me to bid

Adieu

Yrs affectionately

Ralph

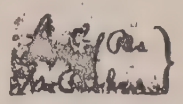
Chas Ch M Emerson.

[Editor's Note: I have modified the intervals and spacing of the distributed broadside.]

Boston February 28 1816

My dear Aunt, the sun has not yet illuminated the arch of heaven nor begun to display his brilliant beams—— this I suppose is the time to feel inspired and this the time I Shall improve to write to you——

Miss Mary M. Emerson
Concord
Mass



Last night I read the character of Massillon in the Encyclopedia and some anecdotes of him which are not in the Life prefixed to his sermons and which if new will most likely be grateful to his Admirer

Upon preaching his first advent sermon at Versailles he received this eulogium from the mouth of Louis XIV

['Fathe]r[,] when I hear others preach I am well pleased with them; but when I hear you preach I am dissatisfied with myself.' The first time he preached his famous sermon on the small number of the elect the whole audience were at a certain place of it seized with a sudden and violente emotion, and almost every person half rose from his seat by a kind of involuntary movement.

But night with sable wing approaches and compels me to bid

Adieu

Yrs affectionately

Ralph—

Miss M M Emerson.

[The lower left-hand corner of the envelopes apparently reads:

Care of Rev.
Mr. Ripley]

MASSILLON (Jean Baptiſte), ſon of a notary at Hieres in Provence, was born in 1663, and entered into the congregation of the oratory in 1681. He gained the affections of every perſon in the towns to which he was ſent, by the charms of his genius, the livelineſs of his character, and by a fund of the moſt delicate and affecting politeneſs. His firſt attempts in the art of eloquence were made at Vienne, while the was profeſſor of theology. His funeral oration on Henry de Villars, archbiſhop of that city, received univerſal approbation. This ſucceſs induced Father de la Tour, who was at that time general of the congregation, to call him to Paris. After he had been there for ſome time, he was aſked what he thought of the preachers who made a figure on that great theatre?— "I find them poſſeſſed of great genius and abilities (anſwered he); but if I preach, I will not preach like them." He in fact kept his word, and ſtruck out a new path in this great field of eloquence. P. Bourdaloue was excepted from the number of thoſe whom he propoſed not to imitate. If he did not take him for a model in every thing, the reaſon was, that his genius led him to a different ſpecies of eloquence.— His manner of compoſing, therefore, was peculiar to himſelf, and, in the opinion of men of taſte and judgement, was ſuperior to that of Bourdaloue. The affecting and natural ſimplicity of the father of the oratory, (ſaid a great man), appear fitter to bring home the truths of Chriſtianity to the heart than all the dialectics of the Jeſuit. We muſt ſeek for the logic of the goſpel in our breaſts; and the moſt powerful reaſonings on the indiſpenſable duty of relieving the diſtreſſed, will make no impreſſion on that man who has beheld without concern the ſufferings of his brother. If logic is neceſſary, it is only in matters of opinion; and theſe are fitter for the preſs than for the pulpit, which ought not to be the theatre of learned diſcuſſions. The truth of theſe reflections was clearly perceived when he appeared at court.

Upon preaching his firſt advent ſermon at Verſailles, he received this eulogium from the mouth of Louis XIV. "Father, when I hear others preach, I am very well pleaſed with them; but whenever I hear you, I am diſſatisfied with myſelf." The firſt time he preached his famous ſermon *on the ſmall number of the elect*, the whole audience were, at a certain place of it, ſeized with a ſudden and violent emotion, and almoſt every perſon half roſe from his ſeat by a kind of involuntary movement.

The murmur of acclamation and surprize was so great, that it threw the orator into confusion; but this only heightened the impression of that pathetic discourse. What was most surprising in Massillon, was his descriptions of the world, which were so sublime, so delicate, and so striking in the resemblance. When he was asked whence a man, like him, whose life was dedicated to retirement, could borrow them? he answered, "From the human heart; however little we examine it, we will find in it the seeds of every passion. When I compose a sermon (added he), I imagine myself consulted upon some doubtful piece of business, I give my whole application to determine the person who has recourse to me, to act the good and proper part. I exhort him, I urge him, and I leave him not till he has yielded to my persuasions." His declamation did not fail to be accompanied with success. "We think we see him in our pulpits (say those who had the pleasure of hearing him), with the simple air, the modest carriage, the down-cast, and humble looks, the easy gesture, the affecting tone, and the countenance of a man deeply penetrated with his subject, conveying the clearest information to the understanding, and raising the most tender emotions in the heart." Baron, the famous comedian, having met him one day in a house which was open for the reception of men of letters, paid him this compliment: Continue to deliver as you do. Your manner is peculiar to yourself; leave the observance of rules to others." When this famous actor came from hearing one of his sermons, truth drew from him the following confession, which is so humiliating to his profession: "Friend (said he to one of his companions who accompanied him), here is an *orator*; we are only *actors*."

In 1704 Massillon made his second appearance at court, and displayed still more eloquence than before. Louis XIV. after expressing his satisfaction to him, added, in the most gracious tone of voice, *Et je veux, mon pere, vous entendre tous les deux ans.* These flattering encomiums did not lessen his modesty. When one of his fellows was congratulating him upon his preaching admirably, according to custom, "Oh! give over, Father (replied he), the devil has told me so already, much more eloquently than you." The duties of his office did not prevent him from enjoying society; and in the country he forgot that he was a preacher, but always without trespassing against decency. One day when he was at the house of M. de Crozat, the latter said to him, "Father, your doctrine terrifies me, but I am encouraged by your life." He was chosen, on account of his philosophical and conciliatory disposition of mind, to reconcile one cardinal de Noailles with the Jesuits. All he gained by his attempts was the displeasure of both parties; and he found that it was easier to convert sinners than to reconcile theologians. In 1717, the regent, personally acquainted with his merit, appointed him to the bishopric of Clermont. The next year, being destined to preach before Louis XV. who was only nine years of age, he composed in six weeks those discourses which are so well known by the name of *Petit Careme*. These are the chief d'œvre of this orator, and indeed of the oratorical art. They ought continually to be read by preachers as models for the formation of their taste, and by princes as lessons of humanity.

Massillon was admitted into the French academy a year afterwards, in 1719. The abbacy of Savigny becoming vacant, the cardinal du Bois, to whom he had been weak enough to give an attestation for being a priest, procured it for him. The funeral oration of the duchess of Orleans, in 1723, was the last discourse he pronounced in Paris. He never afterwards left his diocese, where his gentleness, politeness, and kindness, had gained him the affection of all who knew him. He reduced the exorbitant rights of the episcopal roll to moderate sums. In two years, he caused 20,000 livres to be privately conveyed to the Hotel-Dieu of Clermont. His peaceable disposition was never more displayed than while he was a bishop. He took great pleasure in collecting the fathers of the oratory and the Jesuits at his country-house, and in making them join in some diversion. He died on the 28th of September 1742, at the age of 79. His name has become that of eloquence itself. Nobody ever knew better how to touch the passions. Preferring sentiment to every thing else, he communicated to the soul that lively and salutary emotion which excites in us the love of virtue. What pathetic eloquence did his discourses display! what knowledge of the human heart! what constant disclosing of a mind deeply affected with his subject! what train of truth, philosophy, and humanity! what imagination, at once the most lively, and guided by the soundest judgment! Just and delicate thoughts; splendid and lofty ideas; elegant, well chosen, sublime, and harmonious expressions; brilliant and natural images; true and lively colouring; a clear, neat, swelling, and copious style, equally suited to the capacity of the multitude, and fitted to please the man of genius, the philosopher, and the courtier, from the character of Massillon's eloquence, especially in his *Petit Careme*. He could at once think, describe, and feel. It has been justly observed concerning him, that he was to Bourdaloue what Racine was to Corneille. To give the finishing stroke to his eulogium, of all the French orators, he is the most esteemed by foreigners.

An excellent edition of Massillon's works was published by his nephew at Paris in 1745 and 1746, in 14 vols. large 12mo, and 12 vols. of a small size.—Among them we find, 1. Complete sets of Sermons for Advent and Lent. It is particularly in his moral discourses, such as are almost all those of his sermons for Advent and Lent, that Massillon's genius appears. He excels, says M. d'Alembert, in that species of eloquence, which alone may be preferred to all others, which goes directly to the heart, and which agitates without wounding the soul. He searches the inmost recesses of the heart, and lays open the secret workings of the passions, with so delicate and tender a hand, that we are hurried along rather than overcome. His diction, which is always easy, elegant, and pure, every where partakes of that noble simplicity, without which there can be neither good taste nor true eloquence; and this simplicity is, in Massillon, joined to the most attractive and the sweetest harmony, from which it likewise borrows new graces. In short, to complete the charm produced by this enchanting style, we perceive that these beauties are perfectly natural; that they flow easily from this source, and that they have occasioned no labour to the composer. There even occur sometimes in the expressions, in the turns, or in affecting melody of his style, instances of negligence which may be called happy, because they completely remove every appearance of labour. By thus abandoning himself to the natural current of thought and expression, Massillon gained as many friends as hearers. He knew, that the more anxious an orator appears to raise admiration, he will find those who

him the leſs diſpoſed to beſtow it. 2. Several ral Orations, Diſcourſes, and Panegyrics, which never been publiſhed. 3. Ten diſcourſes, known he name of *Petit Carême*. 4. The *Conferen-ecléſiaſtiques*, which he delivered in the ſeminary Magloire upon his arrival at Paris; thoſe which elivered to the curates of his dioceſe; and the ourſes which he pronounced at the head of the ſy- which he aſſembled every year. 5. Paraphraſes everal of the Pſalms. The illuſtrious author of e excellent tracts wiſhed that they had introduced France a practice which prevails in England, of ling ſermons inſtead of preaching them from me-mory; a cuſtom which is very convenient, but by which all the warmth and fervour of eloquence are loſt. He, as well as two others of his brethern, had ſtopt ſhort in the pulpit exactly on the ſame day.—They were all to preach at different hours on Good-Friday, and they went to hear one another in ſucceſſion. The memory of the firſt failed; which ſo terrified the other two, that they experienced the ſame fate. When our illuſtrious orator was aſked, what was his beſt ſermon? he anſwered, "That which I am moſt maſter of." The ſame reply is aſcribed to Bourdaloue. The celebrated P. la Rue was of the opinion of Maſſillon, that getting by heart was a ſlavery which deprived the pulpit of a great many orators, and which was attended with many inconveniences to thoſe who dedicated themſelves to it. The Abbé de la Porte has collected into 1 vol. 12mo the moſt ſtriking ideas, and the moſt ſublime ſtrokes, which occur in the works of the celebrated biſhop of Clermont. This collection, which is made with great judgment, appeared at Paris in 1748, 12mo, and forms the 15th volume of the large edition in 12mo, and the 13th of the ſmall in 12mo. It is entitled, *Penſées ſur differens ſujets de morale et de piete, tirées*, &c.

THOREAU AND THE FOLKLORE OF WALDEN POND

By the Editor

"According to Alden (in Massachusetts Historical Collections, vol. v, First Series, page 57)," wrote D. T. in his journal, three years after Walden had been published,[1] "Nantucket was discovered by a fa-us old Indian giant named Maushop, who waded the sea to it, and there filling his pipe with 'poke,' his oke made fog. Whence that island is so much in the fog, and the aborigines on the opposite portion of e Cape, seeing a fog over the water at a distance, would say, 'There comes old Maushop's smoke.'" The st evidence of Thoreau's interest in topology and topography, of course, is Walden itself, for which he thered all the traditions available to him--by print or oral transmission--which else might have per-hed, for I have not been too successful in locating sources. Among the few brief references to Walden nd in print before the publication of Thoreau's classic, I have, with a single exception (to be discus-d later) found no body of recorded lore--or, for that matter, any records at all that can approach the ch detail of chapter IX ("The Ponds"). Thoreau seems to have drawn much from the memories of townsmen the mid-century point, while composing his book. This fact the journal for June 16, 1853, suggests:[2]

> An old man who used to frequent Walden fifty-five years ago, when it was dark with surrounding forests, tells me that in those days he sometimes saw it all alive with ducks and other game. He went there to fish and used an old log canoe, made of two white pine logs dug out and pinned together and pitched, which he found on the shore. It was very clumsy but durable and belonged to the pond. He did not know whom it belonged to; it belonged to the pond. He used to make a cable for his anchor of hickory bark tied together. An old man, a potter, who lived in these woods before the Revolution, told him that there was an iron chest at the bottom of the pond, and he had seen it. It would sometimes come floating up toward the shore, and, when you went toward it, go back into deep water and disappear.

me printed records he, doubtless, knew——small notes appearing from time to time in Concord newspapers. r example, when Carter's map of Middlesex County was published, an editorial in the Yeoman's Gazette ugust 21, 1830, p. 3) condemned it vigorously for its omissions and carelessness, recommending suppres-on in favor of a new attempt at cartography which would include an appendix on "legends":

> In this town [Concord] also, you may find two ponds of considerable magnitude, each having a name known for miles around, and each deserving a place on a map of the county. One is Fair Haven Pond, which is in the south part of the town, and is wholly forgotten on the map. The other is Walden (Wall'd in) Pond which is on the map indeed, but is left nameless, and far from its proper location. The pond is on the line between this town and Lincoln; Mr Carter has placed it nearly a mile from that spot....
>
> To make the map useful, Mr Carter should have visited each town in the county, obtained the local names, and situations, of these brooks and waters, and then he would have conveyed instructive lessons on the subject. This is not a light matter. It is the only way to give instruction. Not a stream or pond, of any considerable size, can be found in the county which has not its name and traditions. These are what give them an interest to the youthful learner; these alone fix them in his memory, and make them objects of inquiry.——These must be learnt, must be written in the county geography, and engraved on the map, or neither of them will be any thing more than a dry detail with no prominent points to give them permanency in the mind....

ether or not this editorial whetted thirteen-year-old Henry's determination to collect and set in or-r the Walden "traditions" one cannot, of course, certainly know, but it did record the then current be-ef in the reason for the pond's name ("Wall'd in") upon which, later, he picturesquely elaborated in the ook.[3] Shattuck's History gave him only one tradition---one which his love for the Walden pickerel[4] ap-rently led him to ignore:[5] "Walden Pond lies in the south part of the town easterly of Fairhaven, and ntains 65 acres. This pond also has no visible outlet. It is said no fish were caught in it, till ey were transplanted there from other waters. Pickerel and other fish are now plenty there." I have ound nothing of Walden folklore or tradition in the rich Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical So-iety or in its Collections, except a few pages on the pond's part in the ice trade--a section with which enry may have been acquainted.[6] What concerns us most is the possible origin or source of the following

nteresting paragraph of Indian lore:[7]

> My townsmen have all heard the tradition, the oldest people tell me that they heard it in their youth, that anciently the Indians were holding a pow-wow upon a hill here, which rose as high into the heavens as the pond now sinks deep into the earth, and they used much profanity, as the story goes, though this vice is one of which the Indians were never guilty, and while they were thus engaged the hill shook and suddenly sank, and only one old squaw, named Walden, escaped, and from her the pond was named.... It is very certain, at any rate, that once there was no pond here, and now there is one....

horeau here stresses the fact that the legend as he knew it was an oral one---not completely acceptable o him even as folklore because someone's Calvinistic conscience had apparently modified it, perhaps to arn Concord youths against the enormity of profanity. I am inclined to believe, therefore, that a less istorted version of the myth is that signed "S", which appeared on page 4 of the Middlesex Gazette, Conord, Saturday, August 11, 1821, when Henry was only four years old. Perhaps the absence from it of any eference to the "one old squaw" and to her office in naming the pond may be evidence of its genuine anciquity or priority:

Walden Pond.

> This pond, in the southerly part of this town, has something singular, both in its appearance, and in the tradition concerning it. It is said that the place which now contains a body of water, was once a high hill---that on this hill the Indians assembled at certain seasons to celebrate their religious festivals, and at other times to burn and torture prisoners taken in the wars with the early settlers of the country; it was on a meeting of numerous chiefs and tribes for the latter purpose, that this celebrated hill disappeared in the midst of their barbarous rejoicings, and sunk with all its savage inhabitants upon it. And on account of the remarkable depth of the water, which has never been fathomed, it was supposed to have continued to sink to such an amazing depth, that the bottom dropped out one day. Thus much for tradition--- We do not vouch for the truth of the story, still there is enough that is singular about this pond, to warrant a stranger in going a little distance to view it; its banks are very bold, and decorated on all sides with evergreens and other forest trees--its waters are pure--no weeds or grass grow on its borders, no stream runs into it, or issues from it, and it is found to be highest in the driest time. In this deep water many pike and pickerell have been taken, weighing from one to five pounds, and it is confidently asserted, that others have been seen which would probably weigh from ten to twenty pounds; this sort never have been taken.
>
> Some of your readers, it is hoped, will give a more particular description of this singular pond.
>
> S

From the available evidence, therefore, we are to accept as a genuine Indian myth the core of the story Thoreau recounts of the metamorphosed hill. The narrative of the "old settler,"[8] however, "who is reported to have dug Walden Pond, and stoned it, and fringed it with pine woods" is most probably the product of Thoreau's own creative imagination, stimulated, possibly, by Hawthorne's "The Gray Champion," which was first published in the New England Magazine in 1835. At all events, the persisting Indian legend, with further modifications, has quite recently attracted attention in the Boston Herald of January 15, 1956:[9]

40 C THE BOSTON SUNDAY HERALD, JAN. 15, 1956

GEOLOGIST THINKS WALDEN POND BORN ALMOST AS INDIANS THOUGHT

By WAYNE HANLEY

An Indian legend holds that a high hill in Concord was cursed. It collapsed and the hole it left behind became Walden Pond.

"And that's probably the way Walden Pond was born," says Dr. Joseph H. Hartshorn of Boxboro, a geologist. "There's a better explanation than the curse, of course."

GLACIER EXPERT

Hartshorn has an odd occupation. He's sort of a mortician for glaciers. But it makes more sense when you consider that Massachusetts was over-run by a glacier. If you know how a glacier dies, you know where to find sand and gravel for modern road construction, and where the best natural road beds are.

Wherever you're sitting now in New England, an ice cake a mile high sat there once—possibly as recently as 12,000 years ago. When the sun began melting that glacier, New England as we know it began shaping.

How that shaping took place—why there's a hill here and a pond or valley there—throws geologists in sometimes bitter debate. Over-simplifying Dr. Hartshorn's idea: he believes that the New England glacier melted like a brick of ice cream. Many geologists believe it melted like a cake of ice sitting on a summer sidewalk.

The difference is that Hartshorn envisions the retreating edge of the glacier as a series of slopes and terraces, rising gradually to the summit of the glacier. Opponents of the theory see the ice retreating more as a sheer cliff.

If the school with which Hartshorn agrees is correct, then Walden Pond could have been a high hill, covered with an earth crust and supporting growing trees. And it could have collapsed into a pond, because the heart of the hill would have been a huge ice pocket left by the glacier. When the ice pocket melted, the thin earth crust would have sunk to become the bottom of Walden Pond.

ALASKAN EXAMPLE

Sound far fetched? Well, Dr. Hartshorn knows a glacier in Alaska that appears to be following that very pattern today. It's the Malaspina Glacier near the entrance to Disenchantment Bay. He studied the glacier in 1951 and hopes to return there again this summer for more research.

At the base of Malaspina Glacier, earth covers the ice in a band more than a half-mile wide. The soil supports a forest of spruce and alder. And the streams and ponds are separating this earth-encrusted ice from the main glacier—making it a series of ice-hearted hills, just like the hill that Walden Pond replaced.

The kettle ponds on Cape Cod and many of the pothole ponds that dot Massachusetts supposedly were ice-cored hills until the sun's heat melted them.

This ice-hill theory and the many ramifications that go with it are a Massachusetts idea formed in the last two decades by Louis W. Currier, geologist-in-charge of the joint Massachusetts-U. S. Geological Survey office in Boston. While surveying in the hills near Lowell, Currier found too many features of contour that he could not reconcile to the classic theory of glacier retreat. Dr. Hartshorn, who works with the survey, has been testing the theory.

SLOW RETREAT

In the ice age, glaciers extended all over New England and at least as far south as Long Island. It required 2,000 years for the ice to retreat across Massachusetts from Connecticut to the Vermont-New Hampshire border. The time element has been established by measuring the annual layers of silt in post-glacier ponds.

But, until about eight months
o, geologists believed that the
acier retreated from Massa-

usetts about 25,000 years ago.
A log found in a peat bog on
lock Island, however, has up-
t this thinking. A new age-
etermination method involving
check on the radioactivity of
ement Carbon 14 has placed

he log's age at about 12,000
ears. And geologists are won-
ering if it might not have been
timber in the first forest crop
fter the glacier.
Maybe the Massachusetts we
now is younger than we think.

1 Journal, IX, pp. 448-449 (June 20, 1857).
2 Journal, V, p. 260 (June 16, 1853). Compare the final version in Walden, N.Y. (Harper's Modern Classics) [c 1950], pp. 253-254.
3 Walden, ed. cit., pp. 242-243.
4 Ibid., p. 377.
5 Lemuel Shattuck, A History of the Town of Concord, Boston & Concord, 1835, p. 200.
6 Frederic Tudor, "Letter on the Ice-trade," [Dated Jan. 22, 1849], Proceedings of the Mass. Hist. Soc., III (1855-1858), pp. 52-60, esp. p. 55.
7 Walden, ed. cit., p. 242. Italics are mine.
8 Ibid., pp. 181, 242.
9 Section I, p. 40.

EMERSON AT THE BOSTON ATHENAEUM: NEW EVIDENCE

By the Editor

On the basis of the Charging Records, we have known for some time that Emerson borrowed books from the library of the Boston Athenaeum during the following years: 1830-1832, 1834-1840, 1842, 1845, 1851-1873.[1] We have also known that beginning in 1823 and continuing into 1869, acting on his privileges there, he introduced guests, who, in turn, had privileges——among whom were Thoreau, James, Whitman, Chomondeley and Hawthorne.[2] In a manuscript volume entitled "Visitors to the Boston Athenaeum, 1847-1848"——covering a period during which he withdrew no books——appear the following entries:

1847		1848		1849	
Tuesday 6 July	R. W. Emerson	Thurs. 5 Oct.	R. W. Emerson	Tues. 13 Feb.	Ralph Waldo Emerson
Monday 26 July	R. W. Emerson	Thurs. 23 Nov.	Ralph Waldo Emerson.	Sat. 3 Mar.	R. W. Emerson
Fri. 10 Sept.	R. W. Emerson	Thurs. Dec 14	R. W. Emerson		
Tues. 14 Sept.	R. W. Emerson				

In Vol. II, p. 143, of a series of eight MSS. entitled "Boston Athenaeum: Books Received: 1816-1849," one notes the following: "1823/Feb. 21: Presented by Mr. R. W. Emerson Historical Sketch of the first church in Boston by Rev. Wm Emerson, 1. vol. 8vo. Bost. 1812.——" The surviving volume bears the inscription: "Boston Athenaeum / Presented by R W Emerson / Feb. 1823". An identification slip in the book reads: "An Historical Sketch of the First Church in Boston, with two Sermons by the Rev. William Emerson. A Presentation copy from his son, who borrowed it April 15, 1830."

Questions that have troubled the present writer for several years are these: Did some of Emerson's reading at the Athenaeum escape the Charging Records? When did his reading there actually begin? The answer to the first is definitely "yes." He read much within the building under his privilege as a "life subscriber," for which, in 1826 or 1827,[3] he must, under the rules, have paid $100. The actual withdrawal of books required of him an additional $5.00 a year, which sum he did not begin to pay until January 1, 1830, and which, occasionally in his middle years, he withheld. In support of these inferences, I quote the report on "The Boston Athenaeum" printed on page two of the Boston Daily Advertiser for Thursday, Dec. 20, 1827:

> ... Annual subscribers are not permitted to take out books. This privilege is reserved to proprietors, life-subscribers, and proprietors of the Scientific Library, and to them only on condition that they pay a tax of five dollars per annum....
>
> The Athenaeum is not...a public institution. It is on the contrary the property of something more than two hundred and fifty proprietors, and fifty life subscribers; the former class having paid into it, besides donations, three hundred dollars each, and the latter one hundred dollars each.... Annual subscribers, on the payment of a sum much less than the interest on the amount paid by proprietors, have always been admitted to the library on the same footing as proprietors.... By a standing rule also, the officers and resident graduates of Harvard College, and of the Theological Institution at Andover, all the clergy of Boston, and several other descriptions of persons, besides such persons as are specially invited by vote of the trustees, have free admission to the Athenaeum.—— Any number of strangers also may be introduced by a proprietor, and after such introduction may come at pleasure, without being accompanied by any one. Individuals engaged in any particular literary pursuit, which may be facilitated by admission to the Athenaeum, are readily admitted by a vote of the trustees....
>
> Within the present year a catalogue of the Library, which now contains about 23,000 volumes, has been printed. Books of the value of more than $11,000, have been received during the year from Europe....

During the period 1828-1830, the Swedenborgians regularly used the Athenaeum lecture room for Church services, as may be learned in the following documents,[4] and one wonders whether Emerson, who at this time purchased New Church literature and praised Sampson Reed's Observations on the Growth of the Mind shortly after it was published on August 29, 1826, had any contact with the Society of the New Jerusalem while it was at this location:[5]

[Feb. 15, 1828]

It is agreed by and with the undersigned Committees on the behalf of the Boston Athenaeum and the Boston Society of New Jerusalem, that the Boston Athenaeum will let to the Boston Society of New Jerusalem from the twenty second day of February 1828 the right of using the Lecture Room in the new building belonging to the Athenaeum to be used by said Society at any time between sunrise and sunset on Sundays, Fast, Thanksgiving and

hristmas days, and on three successive days commencing on the second Thursday of August next; the aid Society to pay two hundred dollars per annum or the use of the Lecture Room as above described, n quarterly payments of Fifty Dollars each, and to ut the Athenaeum to no expense in warming, cleaning, opening and shutting the Lecture Room.

The Athenaeum agrees to allow said Society sufficient room in the cellar under the building to eep the wood necessary to warm the apartment and lso to deliver it to them in a clean and proper tate.

It is agreed that this contract may be dissolved n three months notice from either party to the ther.

Signed this fifteenth day of February in the ear of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and twenty eight.

Geo. Hayward.
Joseph Coolidge jr.
H. Inches
} Committee of the Athenaeum

Caleb Reed
Jn$ H. Wilkins
Barnabas F.[6] Loring
} Committee of the Boston Society of New Jerusalem

Boston April 27. 1830

To the Trustees of the Boston Athenaeum,

Gentlemen,

A little more than two years have now elapsed since the Boston Society of the New Jerusalem commenced holding their meetings for public worship in the Athenaeum Lecture Room, during which time they have paid rent at the rate of two hundred dollars pr. year. In addition to this rent, the expense of fuel and attendance has amounted to about seventy-five dollars, making the whole expense of the accommodation about $275 per. an.

Owing to the pressure of the times & the reduction of the value of estates in the City, we find our expenses for the Hall more burthensome to ourselves, & the Hall itself less worth the money, in comparison with other Halls, than when we first took it. We formerly gave but $100 for the Pantheon Hall, fuel & attendance included. And we have recently been offered the Boylston Hall with the use of the organ for the same sum we now pay. And if we should take the trouble to inquire, we feel confident that we can procure better accommodations than we now have, for the same price, or such accommodations as we could put up with for much less.

In view of these fact & circumstances, we wish to procure a reduction of the rent for the third year to $150, making our whole expenses about $225.

In considering this subject it is to be borne in mind that we meet in the Hall but once on the Sabbath, though we should be unwilling to be abridged of its use for the whole day if we wished; and at all events we would not consent that any body else should occupy it the other half of the day. But such has been the fact, & probably only one service in the day will be holden there. It is farther to be noticed that during the winter season our use of the Hall has been a positive benefit to you. During the season when Lectures are delivered there, the Hall is very dirty on Sunday mornings. Our sexton sweeps it clean and puts it in order, and we always leave it in good order. And it appears to us, (according to the representations of our sexton) the only thorough sweepings it gets, he gives it.

We should prefer staying where we are to moving to any place we have had presented to us, & should our wishes be acceded to, we would engage to stay during the third year, & perhaps longer. But if our request should not appear to you, as it does to us, reasonable & just, we shall feel obliged to avail ourselves of the first favorable opportunity that presents, to change our place of meeting, in order to bring our expenses more fully within our means.

An early answer is requested.

Respectfully Yours

Caleb Reed
Theophilus Parsons
Jn$ H. Wilkins
} Comee of the Boston Soc. of the New Jerusalem.

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1 Kenneth Walter Cameron, Ralph Waldo Emerson's Reading, Raleigh, 1941, pp. 17-43.
2 Ibid., pp. 143-144.
3 See "Names of the Life Subscribers to the Boston Athenaeum," Catalogue of Books in the Boston Athenaeum; to which are added the by-laws of the Institution. And a list of its proprietors and subscribers, Boston, 1827, p. 355.
4 Owned by the Boston Athenaeum and edited here with the kind permission of Walter Muir Whitehill, Esq., its director and librarian.
5 Kenneth Walter Cameron, Emerson the Essayist, (2 vols.), Raleigh, 1945, I, p. 247.
6 This initial is difficult to decipher. It might be also a T or a P.

EMERSON'S RECEIPTS AMONG THE PAPERS OF THE SECOND CHURCH

By the Editor

Through the courtesy of Frederick P. Pond, Esq., historian of the Second Church in Boston, I have been permitted to examine the holdings of the parish now on deposit in the Massachusetts Historical Society. The following is a list of receipts given by Emerson, first to the treasurer, S. P. Heywood; then to Abel Adams; then to S. W. Robinson.

To S. P. Heywood:

Aug. 7, 1828	$60.00	for supplying Ware's pulpit 4 Sabbaths ending July 20
Sept. 5, 1828	$30.00	for supplying to 4th August.
Nov. 13, 1828	$75.00	" to 8 September.
Nov. 25, 1828	$105.00	" to 27 Oct.
Jan. 16, 1829	$67.50	Supplying for the

month of November except for one Sabbath and including Thanksgiving Day.

eb. 19, 1829	$15.00	One Sabbath in Nov. last.
pr. 4, 1829	$253.85	Salary to April 1, 1829.
	To Abel Adams:	
ay 13, 1829	$20.00	On a/c of salary.
ug. 3, 1829	$280.00	Salary to July 1, 1829.
ct. 6, 1829	$450.00	Salary to Oct. 1, 1829.
an. 5, 1830	$450.00	Salary to Jan. 1, 1830.
pr. 5, 1830	$450.00	Salary to Apr. 1, 1830.
uly 2, 1830	$450.00	Salary to July 1, 1830.
ct. 1, 1830	$450.00	Salary to date.
an. 1, 1831	$450.00	Salary to date.
pr. 4, 1831	$450.00	Salary to date.
	To S. W. Robinson:	
uly 2, 1831	$450.00	Salary to June 1, 1831.
ct. 4, 1831	$450.00	Salary to Sept. 1, 1831.
an. 2, 1832	$450.00	Salary to Dec. 1, 1831.
pr. 3, 1832	$450.00	Salary to Mar. 1, 1832.
une 15, 1832	$450.00	Salary to June 1, 1832.
ct. 3, 1832	$450.00	Salary to Sept. 1, 1832.
ec. 21, 1832	$450.00	Salary to Jan. 1, 1833.

EMERSON'S RECOMMENDATION OF WHITMAN IN 1863: THE REMAINDER OF THE EVIDENCE[1]

By the Editor

On December 29, 1862,[2] Whitman wrote Emerson from Washington that he had broken up his "New York stagnation", that he was "wretchedly poor" and desirous of employment, and that he would like immediately to have letters to William H. Seward, Salmon P. Chase, and Charles Sumner. "It is pretty certain that, armed in that way, I shall conquer my object. Answer me by next mail...." A detailed account of what happened to the Chase letter has recently been published[3] and ten years ago the manuscript was discovered and reproduced in facsimile.[4] Emerson was not able to reply until January 10, 1863. He was not at all sure that Walt was wise in trying to seek employment in the government. At all events, he sent letters addressed to the two men first named in a covering note of January 12:

Buffalo
12 Jan^{y} 1863

Dear Sir,

I am very sorry to be so late with my reply to your note, which was received by me just on leaving home to go to Canada, & thence to some of your west N. Y. cities, a journey which has left me no leisure for writing notes to diplomatists, until today. If you wish to live in that least attractive (to me) of cities, I must think you can easily do so. Perhaps better in the journalism than in the Departments. You will see I have dated my note from my known residence. With best hope,

R. W. Emerson

Walt Whitman, Esq.

Apparently the letter to Seward, which was never presented, is the more interesting of the two, it being a slight amplification of the Chase note. I edit it here for the first time:

Concord / Mass^{tts} Jan. 10 1863

Dear Sir,

Mr Walt Whitman, of New York, writes me, that he wishes to obtain employment in the public service in Washington, & has made, or is about making some application to yourself.

Permit me to say that he is known to me as a man of strong original genius, combining, with marked eccentricities, great powers & valuable traits of character: a self-relying, large-hearted man, much beloved by his friends; entirely patriotic & benevolent in his theory, tastes, & practice.

If his writings are in certain points open to criticism, they yet show extraordinary power, & are more deeply American, democratic, & in the interest of political liberty, than those of any other poet. He is indeed a child of the people, & their champion.

A man of his talents & dispositions will quickly make himself useful. And if the Government has work that he can do, I think it may easily find, that it has called to its side more valuable aid than it bargained for.

With great respect,
Your obedient servant,

R. W. Emerson

Hon. William H. Seward.
Secretary of State.

Whitman had sent Emerson a draft of the sort of letter he wanted, and one wonders how much of the above wording is actually Whitman's. Whitman made a careful copy of the Seward manuscript in anticipation of surrendering the original. All these documents--including the envelopes--I reproduce here to complete the record of an important moment in the Emerson-Whitman correspondence of the Civil War period.

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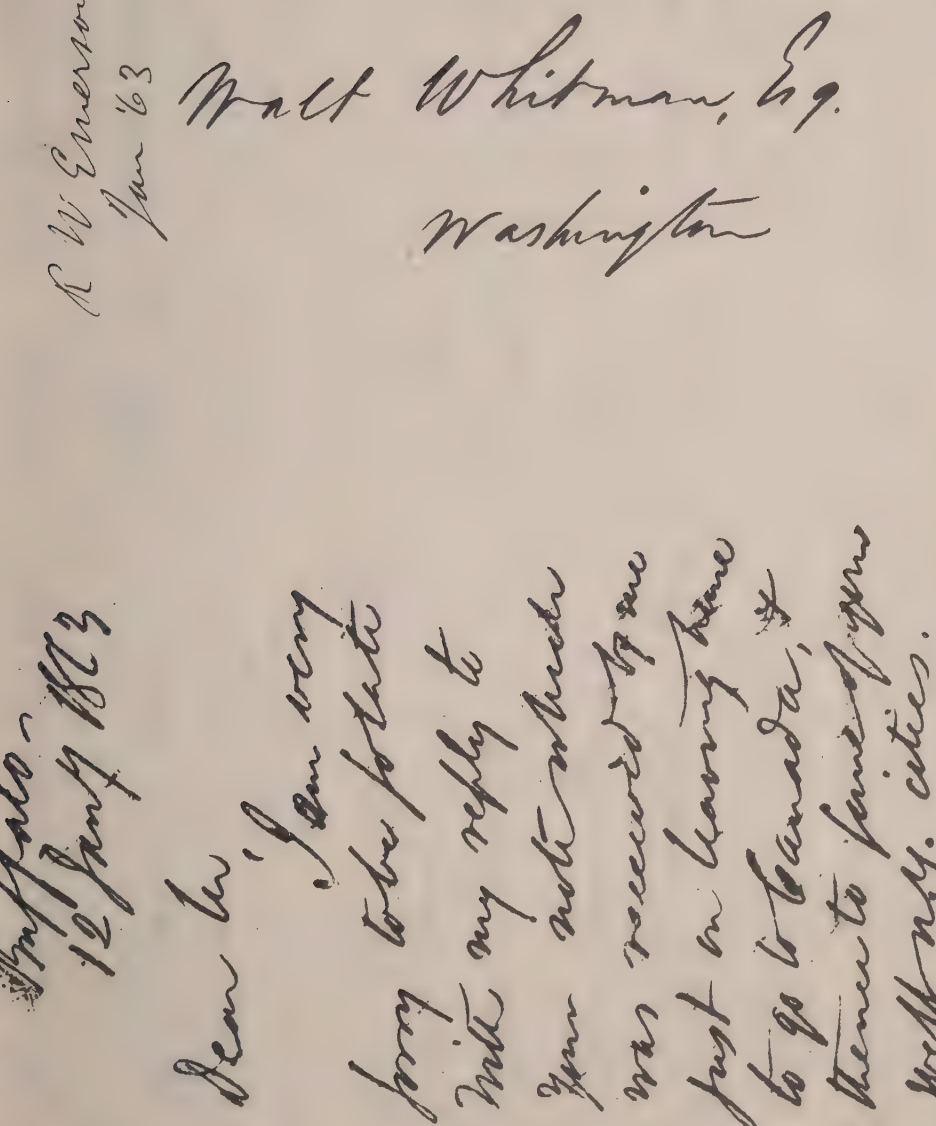
1 The manuscripts to be edited here are owned by Charles E. Feinberg, Esq., member of the Emerson Society, of 872 West Boston Blvd., Detroit 2. They are edited with his permission and that of Edward W. Forbes, Esq., President of the Ralph Waldo Emerson Memorial Association, Cambridge, Mass.

2 Emerson, Letters, V, 302.

3 Gay Wilson Allen, The Solitary Singer, N.Y., 1955, pp. 311-312. For Emerson's acquaintance with

Seward, see Ralph L. Rusk, The Life of Ralph Waldo Emerson, N.Y., 1949, p. 415.
4 Carlos Baker, "The Road to Concord: Another Milestone in the Whitman-Emerson Friendship," The Princeton University Library Chronicle, VII, no. 3 (April, 1946), pp. 100-117.



a journey which
has left me no
leisure for writing
notes to diplomatists,
until today:
If you wish
to live in that
brilliant attractive (town)
& cities) I must
think you can
safely do so. Per
haps better in
this journalism
than in the
Departments.

You will see I have
dated my note
from my known resi-
dence. With best wishes,

R. W. Emerson

Walt Whitman, Esq.

Concord, Jan. 10
Mass. 1863

Dear Sir,

Mr Walt Whitman, of New York, writes me, that he wishes to obtain employment in the public service in Washington, & has made, or is making some application to yourself.

Permit me to say

and, if the Government has work that he can do, I think it may easily find, that it has called to its side more valuable aid than it bargained for.

With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
R. W. Emerson

Hon. William H. Seward,
Secretary of State.

that he is known to me as a man of strong original genius, combining, with marked eccentricities, great powers & valuable traits of character: a self-relying, large-hearted man, much beloved by his friends; entirely patriotic & benevolent in his theory, tastes, & practice. If his writings are in certain points liable to criticism, they yet show extraordinary power, & are more deeply American, democratic, & in the interest of political liberty, than those of any other poet. He is indeed a child of the people, & their champion.

A man of his talents & dispositions will quickly make himself useful.

Whitman

(Copy)

Concord, Mass^tts
Jan 10. 1863

Hon. Wm. H. Seward:

Dear Sir,

Mr. Walt Whitman, of New York, writes me that he wishes to obtain employment in the public service in Washington and has made, or is about making, some application to yourself.

Permit me to say that he is known to me as a man of strong original genius, combining with marked eccentricities great powers and valuable traits of character; a self-relying, large-hearted man, much beloved by his friends, entirely patriotic and benevolent in his theory, tastes and practice. If his writings are in certain points open to criticism, they yet show extraordinary power, and are more deeply American, democratic and in the interest of political liberty, than those of any other poet. He is indeed a child of the people, and their champion.

A man of his talents and dispositions will quickly make himself useful; and if the government has work that he can do, I think it may easily find that it has called to its side more valuable aid than it bargained for.

With great respect
your obedient servant

R. W Emerson

~~Copy letter from R. W. Emerson. for Walt Whitman.~~

Copy Mr. Emerson's
letters to Secretaries
Seward & Chase
Jan 10. 1863.

Copy of Mr. Emerson's
letter to Mr. Seward.
and Mr. Chase.
(Dated Concord. Jan 10. 1863)

Copy of note to Mr.
Seward. from R. W. Emerson
introducing Walt Whitman

Hon. W. H. Seward.
Secretary of State.
Washington.
D. C.

Letter from Ralph Waldo Emerson
to William H Seward introducing
Walt Whitman
(Never Delivered)